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tion of the Bureau in case these vessels make an American port their final destination, as it may be that they have had quarantinable disease on board and seek this method of evading restrictions.

CUBA.

Report from Cienfuegos—Inspection of vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon McMahon reports, February 28, as follows:

During the week ended February 25, 1905, bills of health were issued to 1 vessel with a total crew of 28; no passengers. The vessel was in good sanitary condition, and no sickness on board.

No sickness of any character arrived at this port during this week on incoming vessels.

Reports from Habana—Inspection of vessels—Vessels from which passengers were landed at Tricornia quarantine station and sent to hospital—Shipment of corpses—Mortuary statistics.

Surgeon Wertenbaker reports, February 25, as follows:

Week ended February 18, 1905:

| | |
|--|-------|
| Vessels inspected and bills of health issued | 21 |
| Crew of outgoing vessels inspected | 1,184 |
| Passengers on outgoing vessels inspected | 893 |
| Pieces of freight passed (salted hides) | 750 |

From the American steamship *Havana*, arrived from Progreso the 13th, were landed 3 passengers with febricula, who were sent to Las Animas Hospital.

The American steamship *Olivette*, which left this port the 14th, had 1 porter ill with catarrhal jaundice.

The remains of Mr. S. S., who died from abscess of the liver, were shipped to New York by the American steamship *Havana*.

The remains of Mrs. R. F. T., who died from Bright's disease, were shipped to Key West by the American steamship *Olivette*.

Week ended February 25, 1905:

| | |
|--|-------|
| Vessels inspected and bills of health issued | 23 |
| Crew of outgoing vessels inspected | 1,152 |
| Passengers on outgoing vessels inspected | 1,153 |
| Pieces of freight passed (salted hides) | 305 |

Report from Matanzas—Inspection of vessels—Epidemic measles—Case of leprosy—Improved condition of streets.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Nuñez reports, February 27, as follows:

During the week ended February 25, 1905, bills of health were issued to 5 vessels leaving this port for the United States in good sanitary condition.

The prevailing epidemic of measles in the city is notably increasing in spite of the precautionary measures that are being taken. Not less than 34 new cases have been reported during the past week. To my knowledge no deaths have as yet occurred from this disease.

A case of leprosy in a Chinaman, an old resident of this city, which had been overlooked by the health authorities, has also been reported during the past week. The case is of about two years' duration, showing the anæsthetic variety of leprosy. The lesions present are contraction of the fingers of both hands, enlargement and ulceration of

the right thumb, with loss of its last phalanx by necrosis. The right foot, nearly twice as bulky as the left one, shows symptoms of elephantiasis, and a deep ulcer on its plantar surface, which on several occasions had perforated the foot, appearing on the inner aspect of the instep, as shown by a depression and cicatricial tissue at the seat where the opening had occurred. In addition to this, some trophic changes have taken place as evidenced by atrophy of the muscles of both forearms. No history as to the origin of the infection of this case can be ascertained. Possibly the contagion may have been contracted in China, to which country the patient made several trips previous to the appearance of the disease, or else in this city where other cases have been detected and of which mention has been made in previous reports. Steps are being taken to have this patient transferred to Habana, there to be segregated at the leprosy hospital of San Lazaro.

The work of cleaning and sanitation of the city shows a great improvement. There are also several streets which formerly were in very bad condition, full of holes where stagnant water furnished efficient breeding places for mosquitoes, undergoing proper paving and repairs.

Mortuary statistics of Matanzas covering the period from February 10 to 20, 1905.

| Causes of death. | Number of deaths. | Bertillon number. |
|----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Arterio-sclerosis..... | 3 | 81 |
| Bright's disease..... | 1 | 120 |
| Pneumonia..... | 1 | 93 |
| Broncho-pneumonia..... | 2 | 92 |
| Tuberculosis..... | 5 | 27 |
| Premature birth..... | 2 | 150 |
| Grippe..... | 1 | 10 |
| Septicæmia, puerperal..... | 1 | 137 |
| Meningitis..... | 1 | 61 |
| Total..... | 17 | |

Annual rate of mortality per 1,000, 12.72; estimated population, 48,000.

Reports from Santiago—Inspection of vessels—Mortuary statistics—Opening of laboratory of bacteriology and bromatology.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, February 28, as follows:

During the week ended February 25, 1905, bills of health were issued to 4 vessels bound for the United States.

No quarantinable disease has been reported.

On February 24 the provincial laboratory of bacteriology and bromatology was formally opened. The director is Dr. A. Reyes Zamora.

Mortuary report for the week ended February 25, 1905.

| Cause of death. | Number. | Bertillon number. |
|---------------------------------|---------|-------------------|
| Tubercle of lungs..... | 3 | 27 |
| Diabetes..... | 1 | 50 |
| Meningitis..... | 2 | 61 |
| Infantile tetanus..... | 1 | 72 |
| Organic heart disease..... | 1 | 79 |
| Uræmia..... | 1 | 120 |
| Ill-defined or unspecified..... | 4 | 179 |
| Total..... | 13 | |

Annual rate of mortality for the week, 14.85 per 1,000; estimated population, 45,500.